

ANOTHER STATE

Proposal Said to be Brewing for
Next Congress.

STATE TO BE CALLED SUPERIOR

To be Taken from Michi-
gan and Wisconsin.

Upper and Lower Peninsulas
Are Now Widely Sep-
arated.

It is said in Washington, according to late dispatches, that the United States Government proposes to make a new State, to be called Superior, out of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan. Grant Eldredge writes of the proposed new State as follows:

For many years, in fact, almost since its admission to the Union in 1837,



Michigan has been divided by Lake Michigan. If you will look on the map you will see that Michigan is cut in two a little more than midway to the north. The upper part of the peninsula above the lake is known in the State as the Upper Peninsula. The lower part is the Lower Peninsula.

Of course, Michigan has been under one Governor, but for a very long time the people of the Upper Peninsula have felt that they did not receive the same attention and advantages as the people on the north, Lake Huron and Lake Superior of the Lower Peninsula. Besides that, they claimed that they were further north, and subject to different climatic laws and that, therefore, they should not be treated the same as the lower Michigan people.

To settle the dispute, there have been negotiations pending for some time to make this peninsula into a different State, and in order to give it proper size, to cut a slice off Wisconsin, this slice to be added to the peninsula.

Now, to determine just what the new State will be, to draw a line from Green Bay westward and a little downward, to the Mississippi river and then take all that lies above it as far as Lake Superior, and you will have the new State of Superior as correctly as can be drawn now.

Of all the States in the Union, this State stands about the best chance of making its mark. It has Lake Superior and Michigan on the east, on the south Wisconsin and Lake Michigan, and on the west Minnesota, the Mississippi river and a little of Lake Superior.

Besides this magnificent location, the State of Superior starts in with a population of nearly one million people. Its size will about correspond to that of Kentucky, which it also resembles in shape. It is well watered by many small rivers and it contains a sea coast which is second to no other State.

Besides this, Superior has an inexhaustible mining supply. It contains iron and copper enough, were its output fully worked, to supply the whole world, and its building stone is remarkable all across the country. Its mining facilities make it a Klondike in copper.

Its cities, though not as large as those of the Lower Peninsula, are very flourishing, and West Superior, which will be the metropolis of the new State, is considered finer in its possibilities than any other city of the Central United States.

The way in which Michigan came to have an upper peninsula and the manner in which it was divided is very interesting. Michigan was the thirteenth State admitted into the Union and came in by act of Congress in January, 1837. It extended further south than it now does and westward to the Missouri river, but owing to some political deal on its admission, a part of its southern border was cut off and given to Ohio. A strip had also been given to Ohio a few years before. After Michigan became fully settled as a State the Governor of Michigan made a great fuss about these slices that had been cut off and so, to quiet him, what is now known as the Upper Peninsula was granted to him. This made a State

that was separated by a great body of water, but notwithstanding this obstacle Michigan has always ruled both its upper and lower peninsulas as well. Another reason for making a new State out of the peninsula is that Michigan is a State of great climatic difference. The climate of the southern portion is warm, but that of the northern part is rigorous. Take Detroit, which has a mean annual temperature of 48 degrees, and that of Sault Ste Marie, which is 40 degrees. This is a difference of 8 degrees between the different parts of the State. Along the northern part there is a great deal of apple raising, but in the peninsula there are vineyards, and, of course, the same agricultural laws cannot apply to both of these.

It is said that all the preliminary work of making this State has been gone through with and will be settled when Congress reassembles. The Congressmen of Wisconsin and Michigan are both said to be in favor of it, and such lobbying as must be done in Washington has already been attended to.

The lower Michigan people are said to be in favor of losing their upper peninsula, because they feel that it is no part of them, while the upper peninsular certainly feels that it should be independent.

The new State is said to be one of the richest sections of the country outside of Alaska. It has every mineral that is known, even gold having been discovered there. Its climate is healthy, its rainfall moderate and everything about it is beautiful.

FOR ANOTHER ISLAND.

Portuguese Have a Proposition to Emigrate.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Another Portuguese colonization scheme, under which it is proposed that as many families as would care to

last year this was not considered advisable. The climate is not favorable, and there were fears that they would not be able to live there. Last year Portugal gave its consent to the colonization of Delagoa. It had offered free transportation and had made arrangements to take as many as 1,000 in a year. An expedition was about to sail and orders had been issued for the steamer to call here and take 200 of the Portuguese on board, when for some reason, negotiations were abruptly ended.

Negotiations have been had with the home Government in the present instance, and Portugal has consented to the colonization of Taimoa. The home Government has instructed Charge d'Affaires Canavarro, so the gentleman said, to ascertain from the Portuguese in Hawaii proposing to emigrate, what demands will be made upon Portugal for assurances of a permanent residence or for assistance in transportation. It is thought that there will be no difficulty when once the island is reached. It is not unknown to Portugal. For hundreds of years the control by Portugal has dominated there. In the 14th and 15th centuries, during the period of Portugal's great commercial and naval activity, Taimoa was one of the great depots of the world. A naval station had been established, and there was a sure haven of refuge for the Portuguese merchantmen who sailed in wholesome fear of the pirates, the great devastators of the seas. Because it is not sailing out into an untried sea, it is believed that many Portuguese in Hawaii will wish to emigrate. The same gentleman who gave the Advertiser information of the scheme, stated that it was believed that already there were at least a thousand Portuguese who would be willing to go. Much depends upon the demands to be made upon the home Government for transportation, should such demands be made.

At the same time, it is also possible that many of the younger Portuguese may not care to leave Hawaii. It is known that there are many Hawaiian-born Portuguese who are confident that with annexation they will become citizens of the United States, upon reaching their majority. For this reason they may not care to leave Hawaii.

WOULD-BE EMIGRANTS.

Hear Dispatches From Portuguese Government.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The scheme of emigrating to Timor Island has not been wholly formulated by members of the Portuguese colony yet. The Portuguese who had written to the Governor of Timor met at the Portuguese Consulate yesterday, in response to the request of Charge d'Affaires Canavarro, who communicated to them the dispatches received from the Portuguese Government, in answer to the petition from Honolulu to the Governor of Timor. This petition to the Governor asked for full particulars of the opportunities that the island could offer to such Portuguese here as had become possessed of the idea of emigrating.

After reading to them the dispatches from the home Government, asking information on the correspondence, the Portuguese Consul asked the signers of the petition to the Governor of Timor to express their plans more definitely, so that he might communicate their desires to the Portuguese Government, according to his instructions.

The signers explained their position and gave their plans in detail. They said that under the present conditions in Hawaii they saw very little hope for the Portuguese. The Asiatic and other immigration was forcing a competition which was becoming hard for them. This competition was becoming apparent in many branches. On the plantations the laborers were receiving wages which discouraged the man of large families, as it was insufficient for their proper support. For this reason they preferred going to some other country, provided they received good inducements.

They also requested Senhor Canavarro to obtain from the Governor of Timor more definite information of the resources of the island and the conditions obtaining there, and what their condition would be, provided they emigrated. They also requested him to inquire from Portugal what encouragement their plans would receive from the Portuguese Government.

It was proposed by the signers yesterday that two of their number go to Timor and have a conference with the Governor on the subject, and to examine personally into the situation. They wished Senhor Canavarro to obtain permission from Portugal for them to make such a visit, and at the same time to request the home Government to encourage emigration to some other Portuguese possession in Africa, provided the investigation at Timor proved that the opportunities were unfavorable.

Senhor Canavarro promised to communicate their petition and all the details to the Portuguese Government.

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court decided yesterday that George S. Houghtailing must return to Mrs. Eliza Richard, who was formerly his ward, the piece of land which he took over to himself by securing from her a deed of the property. The ward was living in his family at the time of the transfer of the deed, and her claim was that she was not informed of the condition of her accounts which he had not rendered to the Court. The case was brought up on an appeal from the Circuit Court.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The scheme as first proposed was to go to Delagoa Bay. After the failure of the negotiations for colonizing Delagoa



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